

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL—ONE DAY LATER.

New York, Oct. 28.

The steamer *Ariel* which left Genoa on the morning of the 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening with the latest news from Europe, and the latest financial reports from London, Paris and Vienna. Consols had improved a shade in London, the quotations on Saturday at 1 o'clock being 87½ for money and 87½ for account.

The condition of the Austrian government exchequer, as well as the city of Vienna, was most precarious.

10,000 troops were off Odessa in the allied squadron, and the news of the bombardment was early expected.

A report of a popular outbreak in Sicily was prevalent.

Rome was dreadfully afflicted with Cholera, and the mutations of the markets had caused much loss of life and property.

Russian agents were busy at work in Italy and Switzerland. Cholera was still in Madrid.

Prince Gorchakoff reports from the Crimea to the 31st inst. no movement had taken place.

The English gun boats had left the Baltic, and were under convoy for home.

It is said that the Danish Sound dues question will certainly be settled in an amicable manner.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following was received at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th inst. from the *Africa*, by telegraph from London:

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SIMPSON.

The London Daily News of Saturday morning says:—

We believe that there is no doubt of the fact that General Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended General Eyre as his successor. The Government has, however, declined to accept General Simpson's resignation.

Further by the "Ariel"

A report was current at Genoa on the 20th inst., after the arrival of the French Mail Pacific from Naples, that a popular outbreak had taken place in Sicily, at Palermo. An engagement with troops was spoken of, in which the rebels were said to have been defeated.

Letter from Naples of the 14th Oct., announced that changes in the ministry were rapidly removed.

The government was anxious to encourage the belief that it finds it difficult to dislodge the Mazzini-Mazzini project of policy, and addressed a letter, recommending them to remain faithful to the present monarch.

Russian agents were busy at work in Naples.

There have been terrible floods in the Papal States, causing much destruction and the cholera also prevailed there.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes the readers of that paper to nearly a column of gossip about the pregnancy of the Empress, what Dr. Dubou and Dr. Locock have said and think, and how the Queen and Prince Consort of England had promised to stand sponsors, and how the Empress, with tears in her eyes, flung her arms round the neck and kissed the Emperor, and the woman's will and mother's spirit, constantly retorted the Emperor, bidding the Emperor to be of good courage.

The Empress has of late shown herself much more in public than has been the case since the report of her pregnancy. The excessive anxiety to guard against disappointment this time, it has been said, is likely to defeat its object. Her Majesty is literally being smothered with kindness. Wiser counsels seem now to prevail, and again it seems as though the Emperor, and the Empress, were to be the great delight of the people; and yesterday, for the first time during at least three months, Her Majesty entered the exhibition, and was wheeled round in Prince Albert's chair to the principal objects of attraction.

MADRID, October 10.

The insurgents of Catalonia have been defeated near Moruega. The Cabañels, Pofel and Ferrer have been killed and Rengas and Lerdas taken prisoners. Twenty-six of the best fighting men of the Commandant Ferrer's have dispersed the band of Tristany, but it is not known in what direction that leader has fled.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:—The *Czar* has recently dismissed several Generals who were engaged in the disastrous battle of the Tchernaya, and has put them on the retired list.

The enthusiasm of the Russian militia progresses with the utmost rapidity. St. Petersburg papers mention already 298 divisions—that is to say, battalions—so fully equipped, armed and under drill; while six of them have actually arrived in the Crimea, ready to take the field. The last defeats of the Russians have raised the activity of the Government, and the use of the means of defence proportionate to the extent of the empire proceeds with unabated vigor.

There cannot be a doubt that Lord Palmerston and Napoleon have settled plan about the affairs of Italy. While the Neapolitan difficulties are far from being settled the Emperor of France has made strong remonstrances at Rome advising the Pope to secularize the administration and to accept the Code Napoleon which for about ten years has already been at former time the law of the country, and therefore its sovereignty in Italy.

The Pope declined to accept the advice, and Napoleon's answer to Pio IX. on the refusal, is said to have been couched in rather strong and ominous language.—The King of Sardinia has the measles but being convalescent, his visit to Paris is only postponed and not altogether abandoned; it is likewise in connection with the Italian policy of the Western Powers. In Spain the army also look very serious. Espartaco and O'Donnell have carried their scheme for the dismissal of all the persons attached to the royal household who were appointed by the reactionary ministry. The ministers have seized several thousand copies of proclamations, calling upon the people in the name of the Queen to deliver her from her constitutional ministers. It is said that the Queen has assented to the plot in which her household and the king consort were implicated.

The operations of the Allied armies in the Crimea have at last begun. The French took the field on the 23rd of September. They made a slight advance from the valley of Baidar towards the heights of the Tchernaya.

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